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be: first, the direct action of natural forces on life; second, the appearance of a wish to do what natural forces tend to create; third, a power to do through the growth of inherited traits. Then judgments are formed which harmonize with natural tendencies. . . . The wish thus represents evolution yet to come, just as the will represents the stages through which evolution has gone. Between the two is an eternal conflict, some element of which we face every time we go through a period of depression. Willlessness is a defect of character and yet it is the only door through which evolution can come.

Dr. Patten then points out the effects of the suppression of the wish in the creation of abortive action and inferior complexes. Conversely, he points out the method and result of expression in terms of creative action and positive adjustment. Both he states in such concrete terms as sex morality, the position of women, the development of children, religion and life work.

Dr. Patten's theories are here founded upon the findings of the genetic psychologist. Any adequate criticism of his psychological position should come from psychologists. Certainly, however, he has gone much further than those who have sought to link psychology and economics by making an exhaustive list of instincts and then deducing that certain acts are the result of certain instincts. Joint discussion by psychologists and economists of their common problems should result from this book to the enrichment of both fields of knowledge.

Many will criticise this book,—for its literary form and style, for its unconventional attitude toward morality, for inconsistency in places, and for generalizations that may in places be too broad. But such critics should consider and discuss rather the larger ideas of the book, and should remember that prophecy can scarcely be expected to be worked out into a logical, consistent and detailed philosophy, but rather must devote itself to outlining new territory for human thinking. In course of time the reviewer believes that this contribution by Dr. Patten at the close of his life will be reckoned a major contribution to human thinking,—as important as any he has ever made.

“Each master mind is he who points the way from one base to another.”

JOSEPH H. WILLITS.

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY. *Population and its Distribution*. Pp. 335. Price, \$5.00. New York: J. Walter Thompson Company, 1921.

This book presents a useful and convenient arrangement of the population figures of the 1920 census by states and by groups of cities. This edition, the third, in addition to listing all towns in the United States of 500 inhabitants and over with their counties, has added such information as the mileage of rural road and of railroads, the number of autos and trucks, electric passenger cars, telephones, electrically wired houses, central power stations, and an outline map of each state showing the location of its principal centers. The trade information has been extended to include thirty separate classifications of dealers, wholesale and retail, in the leading trades. These classifications give the number of dealers in cities of 50,000 and over, as well as in states.

LIPPMAN, WALTER. *Public Opinion*. Pp. ix, 427. Price, \$2.75. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1922.

Here is a book every student of government should read. The reader will recover but he will never thereafter be quite the same. It is misleading to entitle the book “Public Opinion.” It is more accurately a criticism of the limits of attention and of knowledge and hence of the immobility of the average mind to meet the rapidly changing problems of the present day. As a criticism the book will endure and will have far-flung usefulness. That usefulness, however, will be more in the line of stimulating thought than in the way of useful conclusions. The style of the book is its finest feature. It is a great relief to find an authoritative work on government couched not in the sedentary verbiage of the average academician but in a style that allures while it instructs.

The book would have left a better impression had it been called what it is—a study of the limits of attention in a democracy. There are five pages in the chapter on “A New Image” devoted to constructive suggestions and the constructive suggestions are not at all of a size and character equal to the quantity and quality of the criticisms that fill the pages of the book. In this chapter on “A New Image” the author says: